

FILED  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
AUGUSTA DIV.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
AUGUSTA DIVISION

2018 MAY -4 AM 11:06

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SO. DIST. OF GA.

MARREO MONTEOUS RUFF,  
  
Petitioner,  
  
v.  
  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Respondent.

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CV 116-114  
(Formerly CR 115-018)

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O R D E R

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On September 27, 2016, this Court adopted the Report and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge, which recommended dismissing Petitioner's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

In 2015, Petitioner was convicted of one count of armed bank robbery and one count of felon in possession of a firearm. Because Petitioner had a prior felony conviction for a "crime of violence," his base offense level was determined to be twenty pursuant to the United States Sentencing Guidelines, U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(a)(4)(A). Following the United States Supreme Court's decision in Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), which struck down the "residual clause" in the definition of a "violent felony" in the Armed Career Criminal Act ("ACCA"), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B)(ii),

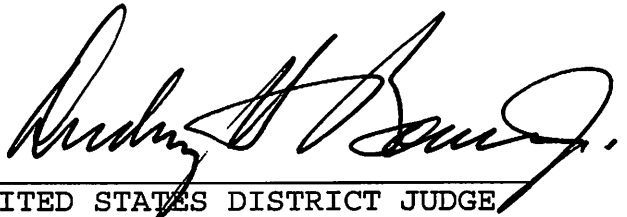
Petitioner challenged his sentence through the § 2255 petition filed in this case. The Court dismissed his petition, however, because Johnson does not apply to enhancements under the United States Sentencing Guidelines. (See Report and Recommendation of Sept. 1, 2016, at 4 (citing United States v. Matchett, 802 F.3d 1185, 1194 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015))).

At present, Petitioner returns to this Court via a motion for reconsideration with the Supreme Court's recent decision of Sessions v. Dimaya, 138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018), in hand. In the Dimaya case, a plurality of the Supreme Court held that the residual clause of the federal criminal code's definition of "crime of violence" (18 U.S.C. § 16(b)), as incorporated into the Immigration and Nationality Act's definition of "aggravated felony" (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)) is impermissibly vague in violation of due process. The Dimaya case, however, like the Johnson case, has no application to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. In short, the Dimaya case does nothing to alter the analysis of the Report and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge in this case.

Upon the foregoing, Petitioner's motion for reconsideration (doc. no. 6) is **DENIED**. Petitioner's corresponding motion for appointment of counsel, docketed in the underlying criminal case (doc. no. 66 in CR 115-018) is **DENIED AS MOOT**. Finally, a federal prisoner must obtain a

certificate of appealability ("COA") before appealing the denial of his motion for reconsideration. This Court should grant a COA only if the prisoner makes a "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). For the reasons stated, Petitioner is unable to make the requisite showing. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** a COA in this case.<sup>1</sup>

ORDER ENTERED at Augusta, Georgia, this 4th day of May, 2018.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner may seek a COA from the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. See Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings.